Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM. True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world. News from all nations, to astonish us his back." SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES—No 48.—VOL. 2. LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING DECEMBER 2. 1825. [VOL. XXXIX

Kentucky Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18

Mr Hughes offered a resolution for raising a committee to enquire into the necessity and expediency of amending or repealing an act of last session, for the benefit of the Centre College; which resolution was rejected. Yeas 10 Nays 25.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the Chairman of the Board of commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum; which was read as follows, to wit:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, requiring them to report, annually, the condition of the institution beg leave respectfully to submit the following, viz.

That they had received from the public treasury, of this year's appropriation the sum of $7,500. and from private Individuals the further sum of $824 37; making, together with the ballance on hand of last year's appropriation, the sum of $12-748 58. That they have expended, during the same period and up to the present time, the sum of $12 432 77 viz For the new building $5,735 74, for the purchase of additional furniture for the institution, $651 74; for making repairs, additions, and other permanent improvements to the building and lot $151 62; for the subsistence of the lunatics and attendants $1 51544: for the conveyance from different parts of the state patients to the Asylum, $687 64 and for various to her incidental expences as clothing, medicine stationary wages, wood &c the further sum of $3 777 59 making altogether the sum of $12 432 77; leaving in their hands at this time, unexpended the ballance of $315 81 together with $2 500 of this year's appropriation, not drawn from the Treasury, as will more fully appear from the general statement and vouchers which were deposited in the office of the Superintendant, and recorded in the books of the institution.

Your commissioners beg leave further to state, that there were, as may be seen by a reference to their last annual report, thirty-three individuals who were at that time enjoying the full benefit of this institution, twenty-seven of whom were supported by the munificence of the state, and the remainder were under contracts made by the Board of Commissioners with their friends or guardians, to be supported out of their individual estates. That there are at the present time fifty-four individuals forty six of whom are supported by the bounty of the state; the remaining 8, by contracts with their friends, two of whom are from our sister states. Within the last twelve months, seventeen persons have been completely restored to the exercise of reason, to the joy of their friends and society, and have been discharged as cured but few may be considered as being partially reprieved; and though most of the remainder being cases of long standing or of most desperate character, seem not yet to have derived any essential benefit, yet hopes are still entertained by your Commissioners and the medical Faculty of Transylvania University, who have generously contributed their services gratuitously that even some of these cases may yet terminate favourably. Seven cases of mortality have occured within the last twelve months.

From the appropriation of the last Legislature and during the present year, your Commissioners have been enabled to erect one of the wings contemplated in the original plan of the building the dimensions of which are 62 foot long by 22 feet wide, and three story high; which affords 12 commodious cells well adapted to the convenience and comfort of the maniacs who require separate apartments for their own quiet and repose, as well as to prevent an annoyance to those around them These apartments will be comfortably warmed without placing fire within their reach.

Your Commissioners are, as heretofore, deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of erecting another and similar wing to that which has been recently erected, which would render the establishment sufficiently capacious to accommodate all persons who might be sent there. It would, doubtless also add much to the safety and convenience of the institution, if the whole ground was so enclosed as to prevent the escape of individuals who should be permited to go at large. As it now exists they must be pent up within two small enclosures, or be watched at an expence greatly disproportioned the value of a wall or fence

Nor can they conclude their report, however imperfectly made without indulging a hope that much need not be said to your honorable body upon the importance of extending your patronage to an institution, which has already received so much of your attention and care. To rescue even one human being from the condition of insanity the most pitiable of any in creation to restore it to its family, its friends and country—to give back its former personal & social enjoyments would be in some measure imitate the benigity of the God of heaven from whom all those blessings flow. It will afford to your honorable body much pleasure to contemplate the happy results experienced from the operation of this institution both as regards the comfortable condition of all the subjects under this government, and the complete restoration of many; nor can it fail to afford the satisfaction thus produced to know that the blessings of the establishment have not been exclusively confined to the citizens of our own state but they have been extended to the citizens of our sister states who have not provided similar institutions.

The commissioners will conclude this report of soliciting from your honorable body, a committee to examine the building lately erected with the condition of the establishment as generally and that the accounts be examined settled and a discharge be granted to them by the Generally Assembly.

All of which is most respectfully submited By order of the Board.

JOHN W. HUNT, *Chairman*

Lexington Nov. 1825

A bill to take the sense of the good people of the Commonwealth, as to the expediency of calling a convention, was read, refered, reported back with amendments, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to repeal the re organizing act was refered to a committee of the whole of Wednesday next.

The Senate concured in a resolution from the house, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report the situation of the Lunatic Asylum and Transylvania University.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the Board of Visiters of the Kentucky Penitentiary; which was read as follows, to wit:

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18th 1825.

Dear Sir:

By an act of the Legislature, approved 10th of Jan. 1825. the Auditor Treasurer, Register and Attorney General were appointed a Board of Visiters to the Penitentiary, for the purpose of examining the state of that institution, the health of the convicts, the manner of dieting them, the cleanliness of the dormitories and cells, and the treatment of the convicts generally, and to make such memoranda and observation as would enable them to report to the Legislature, their opinion as to the management and government of the institution. In conformity to which they now beg leave to make the following report, viz.

On the first of February last, three of the above named visiters attended at the Penitentiary (it being the day on which it was delivered into the hands of the present keeper) They found the institution in the most wretched condition the convicts, 84 in number in want of an entire new suit of clothing suitable for the winter, the most of them having on linen garments, and them entirely worn through, and exposing their persons in many places to the weather The dormitories or cells in which the prisoners are confined at night and their bedding were filthy in the extreme and mostly worn out; nor was there a sufficient quantity to protect them from the cold. Some of the frames for the beds were broken down; none of them much larger than necessary for one person; but from there not being a sufficient number of them they had to lodge two and some times three together. The cells were insecure, having only two small hasps and staples upon the upper doors and one on the lower with very indifferent padlocks, as the only securities against escapes.

The new cells were in an unfinished state, having no floors, (with the exception of about ten in the upper story,) no doors but three, no platforms in front of them, nor were any of them plaistered.

The top of the wall was finished by being shingled over, and the roof surmounted by a light frame, on which were laid planks as a walk for the guard. This frequently afforded facilities to the convicts to make their escape.

The yard was incumbered with stone and rubbish which was left in the erection of the new, and the remains of the old walls. Part of the yard was so extremely noxious, from neglecting to cleanse the necessary, as not to be approached The meat house entirely without tubs, blocks or furniture of any kind, and not a particle of provisions on hand. The convicts filthy as well as ragged, and all in a state of extreme neglect.

The Board of Visiters have regularly visited the Penitentiary once in each month, since Mr. Scott has had possession, and have seen, with pleasure, the rapid improvement in the state of the institution. The new cells are entirely finished, and rendered secure, and as comfortable as they should be; the frames on the top of the walls are removed: the stone and rubbish taken away from the yard, and the necessary cleansed, and is kept in good order. A portion of the convicts were unhealthy in the spring, some were attacked with chills and fevers, some with dysenteries and colds; but the health of the institution is much improved, and at present there are but few on the sick list.

The prisoners are fed three times each day, on common, wholesome food, which is prepared by persons regularly detailed to cook; and at the ringing of a bell, the whole sit down to their meals, each man's portion being before him.—This method is considered preferable, inasmuch as time is saved in the preparation of their food, as well as in eating, and also, the health, cleanliness and comfort of the convicts greatly promoted The convicts are clothed in summer, with country linen, and in the winter, with linsey garments, sufficiently variegated to be distinguished, in the event of their escaping. The Keeper has lately adopted that plan of alternately changing the inmates of each dormitory, every night; thus preventing any combinations or well digested plots for escaping

Great improvements are made, both in the quantity and quality of the articles manufactured and instead of remaining on hand for the want of purchasers, there are but a small quantity on hand, and those principally of the first experiments, and the demand is daily increasing.

The introduction of labor saving machinery, together with some new fabrics, promises fair to yield a considerable profit to the institution.

The Visiters forbear to suggest their views as to what may be expected, when all the arrangements contemplated shall have been completed, but they esteem it their duty to say that it is now in a much better condition than it ever has been since their first acquaintance with the inferior management of the institution; and indeed, the present Keeper appears to be peculiarly qualified for conducting the concerns of an institution of that description.

The Visiters in concluding their report would suggest, that if the present wall of the Penitentiary was raised four or five feet higher so that all attempts to escape might be rendered hopeless, it would add very much to curb the turbulent and humble the proud, and at once put those unhappy creatures to thinking about reformation, instead of escape. True, no escapes have taken place since the present keeper has had possession, but this must be ascribed more to the vigilance of those concerned, than to the impracticability of the thing.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by yours, &c.

PORTER CLAY
SAMUEL SOUTH, } *Visiters.*
JOHN M. FOSTER.

(The latter not present at the exchange of keepers.)

Hon. ROBERT B. M'AFEE,
Lieut. Governor, and Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. J. Ward from the committee to whom was referred, a bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, reported the same with a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. T. Ward reported a bill, to erect two new judicial districts, and

Mr. Crutcher reported a bill, to amend the act establishing the Bank of the Commonwealth, both of which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Pope withdrew some resolutions submitted heretofore by him, relative to the Seat of Government.

The following bills, as well as several of a private nature, were read a second time.

A bill to reduce and regulate certain officers salaries—which was referred to a committee of the whole.

A bill to repeal the fourth section of the act, regulating endorsements on executions, of December 21 1821, which passed to a third reading

A bill to provide for binding out free children of colour—which was referred—and

A bill to amend the act repealing all laws allowing two years replevin on contracts entered into after 1st June 1824, which after being amended, was referred to a select committee.

MONDAY Nov. 21.

Mr. J. Allin reported a bill "to appoint commissioners to fix upon a central point, whereon to establish the permanent seat of government of this Commonwealth," which passed to a second reading.

A bill to provide for binding out free children of color, was amended and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Howard from the committee to whom it was refered, reported a bill further to regulate the debt due the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands with a substitute; the substitute was adopted in lieu of the original bill, and ordered to be read a third time.

The bill as amended, provides for continuing in force the acts of 1816 &c. to indulge the debtors, until the 1st June 1827:—and, also that the settlers may discharge the debts due by them or hand by paying into the treasury on or before the 15th of December 1826, at a certain rate (to be fixed on the third reading of the bill) per hundred acres.

Mr. Pope, from a committee, reported a bill to alter the time of electing representatives in Congress.

A bill to provide for the distribution and preservation of the Public Law Books passed to a third reading.

The resolution from the house to appoint a committee to examine the Bank of the Commonwealth and burn the surplus notes, was taken up, discussed and referred to a select committee of Messrs Dudley, &c.

WEDNESDAY Nov 23.

Mr. Allen of Green from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Judiciary submitted a report of considerable length, containing an argument against the present organization of the circuit courts, which the committee considers objectionable, as it requires but one judge to hold the court; and entrusts too much power to one man, being thus monarchical in principle and tending to familiarize the people with institutions of a monarchical character; to remedy which, it is recommended to require two circuit judges to attend and hold each circuit court: and, to enable them to do so, proposes to reduce the number of terms of each county from three, the present number, to two.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Howard in the chair, upon the bill from the House of Representatives, to repeal the reorganizing act of last session.

The bill was read through. After the reading a silence of some time ensued; after which, Mr. Ewing rose, and expressed some surprise at seeing no person step forward to argue the question. It was, he said his opinion that it could not be more ably argued than it had been during the last summer. There was no man in the state, who could in his opinion, throw any more light upon it; he might be mistaken. In order he said, to know the intention of the senate with regard to the question, he moved *to strike out all the bill except the enacting clause*. And the motion having been stated from the chair—Mr Ewing suggested that if the proposition to strike out should carry, he would then offer a small amendment.

The course taken by the gentleman from Christian, (Mr. Ewing) in moving to strike out every provision of the bill, without offering any substitute, or giving any information of his ulterior views, appeared to excite some surprize among the friends of the bill, and drew forth various remarks. Messrs Clinton Allan, Rob't Wickliffe, Carneal and Pope, remarked upon the singularity of the proceeding and endeavoured to induce the mover to read his amendment, that the whole subject might be before the senate for discussion, and the bill in its present shape, and the amendment to be proposed, be considered together and their merits compared

Mr. Ewing contended that the whole subject was as much open to discussion without his amendment being offered, as it would be with it, that it was competent for him to move to strike out, without offering a substitute and that course he chose to take. Messrs, McAfee, (Speaker) Hughes, Yancey, and Denny, made sundry observations in support of the course taken by the mover of the amendment, and in reply to the gentlemen who had spoken on the other side.

Mr. Ewing declined stating what his amendment would be, and there being no disposition shewn to discuss the abstract proposition, the question was called for, taken, and decided in the affirmative, twenty rising in favor of the motion.

Mr. Ewing then said, if the committee did not rise he would offer the amendment; but he preferred to offer it in the house when the *yeas* and *nays* could be taken and recorded. After a few remarks from several members as to the mode of proceeding the committee rose: the chairman reported the proceedings of the committee; and the Speaker stated the question to be, upon concurring with the committee of the whole in the proposed amendment.

Another discussion then arose upon the peculiar mode of proceeding by the gentleman from Christian, which became somewhat animated but the friends of the bill declined discussing its principles upon this abstract proposition; and the question was taken upon concurring with the committee, that is, upon striking out all the bill except the enacting clause, and decided by yeas & nays, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Ch. H. Allen, James Allen Barrett, Cockrill, Daniel, Daviess, Dudley, Ewing, Forsythe, Hughes, Mayo, P. N. O'Bannon, W. B. O'Bannon, Selby, Smith, T. Ward, Wood, Worthington and Yancey—19

NAYS—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Beaty, Carneal, Crutcher, Davidson, Denny, Faulkner, Garrard, Given, Hickman, Howard, Lockett, Muldrow, Pope, Stephens, James Ward, White, Martin H. Wickliffe, and R. Wickliffe—19.

The Senate being equally divided, the Speaker gave his casting vote *in the affirmative*—remarking that the question was one of vast importance, and that he was desirous *of quieting the country* and promoting a compromise.

Mr. Ewing then offered the following, as an amendment to the bill.

That so much of the Purposition of an act, entitled an act to repeal the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and to reorganize a Court of Appeals, approved December 21 in 1824, as creates the office of a third Judge of the said Court of Appeals, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec 3d. *Be it further enacted*, that so much of the first section of an act to regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes approved January 6th 1825, as allows said Judges two thousand dollars per annum, each be, and the same is hereby repealed And the said Judges, provided for by said section, shall hereafter, each receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, which shall be paid to them and their successors in office, quarter yearly, out of any money receivable in the public revenue.

Sec 4th That in case of any vacancy in the office of Judge, of the Court of Appeals, the said Court shall hereafter consist only of a chief Justice, and two associates, who shall be commissioned generally as Judges of said Court, and not as second and third Judges.

Mr. Rob't. Wickliffe hoped the question would be taken on each section. He was willing to get rid of the fourth Judge. There are four miscreants, and he is willing to get rid of any of them. He never had a doubt that the whole court was unconstitutional and he was willing to get rid of any part of it.

Mr. Carneal said he now found himself placed precisely in the situation he had anticipated, when he was called on to vote to strike out the bill without knowing what was to be proposed in its place. He had been called on to give facility to the introduction of a proposition, which he wholly disapproved—to repeal a constitutional judge out of office &c.

Mr. Pope said he felt himself embarrassed by the proposed amendment; for as to the 4th Judge, he considered four the right number He was in favor of putting a fourth Judge on to the constitutional Court of Appeals.

Mr Wickliffe said that so far as relates to the number of Judges he agreed with the gentleman from Washington (Mr Pope) but there was a difference between repealing an individual out of the Treasury, and repealing a judge out of office. He did not consider this as repealing a judge out of office. There are three individuals who, we say, have been properly placed upon the Treasury, and it is desirable to get rid of all or any of them. As to their decisions, the time will come when we shall say the acts are invalid. They may, however, do much mischief in the mean they may change the possession of men's property, they may set up this man's will and put down that man's and infinite difficulty may be produced.

If he could not undo all that had been done, he was willing to undo a part. If, said he, there is a nuisance which covers one acre of my ground and I can not remove it entirely, I will remove it from half an acre if I can.

Mr C Allen rejoined, that the amendment was nothing more than to reduce the four judges to three and reduce their salaries to $1600, to this he hoped his friend from Washington would, on reflection, agree. When the bill comes back from the other house, there will be another opportunity for its discussion.

Mr Daviess said he did not care about the reasons of the gentleman, if he approved the measures he would go along with them. He would observe, to reply to the gentleman from Fayette (Mr R Wickliffe.) that he thought the time would come when all that was done by the old court would be considered void: but these were only the opinions of the Gentleman Fayette and himself.

Mr Hughes spoke at some length upon the policy of the act of last session, declaring his belief in its constitutionality and expediency; and avowing a determination not to vote for its repeal and his belief that his constituents would sustain him. Mr Wickliffe replied, briefly reviewing the proceedings on the passage of that act; and adverting to the mischiefs likely to be produced by it; the strong expressions of the voice of the people against it, and to the course of the Senate, and the vote of the Speaker, in opposition to the voice of the people.

Mr C H Allen also spoke at some length—upon the want of popularity of the old Judges; the disapprobation of their decisions evinced by three successive Legislatures, &c. and contended, that in consequence of the various other matters which had operated upon the people in conjunction with the main question, there has not been a fair expression of public sentiment at the last election &c.

Messrs Pope, C Allan and Lockett, also made some further remarks—after which the question was taken upon the 1st section of the amendment, which was adopted, 36 voting in favor, and 2 (Messrs Pope and Carneal) against it. The other sections were adopted, by a vote of 21 to 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY Nov. 14

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Bills reported. By Mr Davis, to establish an election precinct in Montgomery County with amendments which were concurred in and it passed. By Mr. Bainbridge, to alter the time of holding the Washington county courts, which passed.

Acts passed. To authorize the trustees of Lewis Academy to sell their lands. To alter the mode of electing trustees to the Fleming Academy. To compel owners of warehouses and inspectors to keep castiron weights or patent balances.

The bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of Taxable property was taken up, and on motion of Mr. M'Connell laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the law extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace so as to introduce the same mode of proceeding on appeals before the Circuit Courts as is now followed before justices, was taken up and passed.

The bill to repeal the acts of last session reorganizing the Court of Appeals and fixing the salaries of the judges, was taken up. Mr Turner moved to lay the bill on the table for the present. The motion was opposed by Mr. Green, advocated by Huskins, and withdrawn. Mr Haskins then renewed it. The ground on which time was asked, was, that such members as had left town on Saturday, might have an opportunity to return and record their votes. It was decided in the negative; Yeas 36, Nays 44.

The question was then on the passage of the bill. Mr. Lee asked whether the question was not susceptible of a division. He intimated that he was ready to vote for a repeal of the salaries, but not for a repeal of the reorganizing act. Mr Chenowith was unwilling to see the bill pass in silence. He was willing to vote for a repeal of the salaries, and for reducing the Judges to three; but he had not altered his opinion as to the constitutionality of the act, and was unwilling to vote for its entire repeal. He proceeded to show how the legislative and executive departments of the government were established by the constitution which enjoyned upon them to bring the judiciary department into existence including the Supreme and inferior courts. He read the provision of constitution relative to the judicial power, and contended that no judicial power was *vested* by it either in the Court of Appeals or inferior courts until they were established by the General Assembly. He said a course might be taken which would satisfy the country; but his constituents would never be satisfied with the repeal of this act. He entered into an account of the means used to obtain the present majority and said that every low and pitiful means had been resorted to, even to detailing all the minute private transactions of the Judges. Had the friends of the old Judges confined themselves to the question of the constitutionality of the act alone, he believed they would have stood in as small a minority as he did now &c.

Mr Crittenden offered an amendment reserving from repeal so much of the act of last session as relates to the Sergeant of the Court of Appeals, with the object of retaining that officer whose duty it is made by law to execute the process of, and keep order in the General Court The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment fixing the future salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at twelve hundred dollars in Common wealth's paper.

Mr. Green was of opinion that $1500 was a salary sufficient low and he thought it unnecessary to load this bill by any provission relative to salaries. The bill simply repealed all existing laws and left the two parties to build up a system *de novo*, in which the compromise proposed might *perhaps* be adopted.

Mr. Manpin said it was the general expression that the struggle was for the loaves and fishes that the present salaries are too high; that if they were reduced to this sum, it would appear that the Judges who might except it, were influenced by some consideration for the good of their country, &c. He was willing to reduce the salaries; but not to vote for the repeal of the act. He had always thought the salaries too high, but peculiar circumstances had induced him to vote for the $2000 last year.

Mr. Hardin stated that at the last session of the Legislature propositions were made to raise the salaries to $2 000, and others were made that if the other party would unite in the scheme, Judges should be made from each party. He read the Journal of last year shewing that the gentlemen who offered and advocated the amendment had voted for $2000. He enumerated the progressive increase of public expenses, from 1812 up to the present time, and attributed the whole to the relief party, &c.

Mr. Fulton had been in favor of $2000 last year and was not censured by his constituents. He was in favor of a salary not too high nor too low and if it were fixed too low this year it would

have to be raised hereafter. He would not *starve* our public officers, although he might *legislate* them out He would do what was just, uninfluenced by party feelings, &c.

Mr Chenowith said, the former Judges had received 1500 dollars in specie before they gave their decissions, and he thought last year, 2000 dollars in paper, then estimated at 000 dollars in specie, not exorbitantly high. But since then the paper had appreciated, so that 1250 dollars now was equal to 1500 dollars then, and he was surprised that gentlemen who were so tenacious of 1500 dollars then, should so bitterly oppose 1200 now &c.

Mr Maupin thought the salaries too high last year, but the circumstance of the case had induced him to vote for them The Gentleman from Nelson when in Congress had voted for very high salaries and had given in his experience, and it was natural for two great men to think and act alike.

Mr. Underwood thought it not the proper time to fix the salaries; but although he thought 1500 dollars sufficiently low, he was willing to fix it at 1200, with the belief that it would be raised in future years as may be thought expedient. If this bill passed and no other measure were adopted at this session giving the Court of Appeals jurisdiction, we should be giving to the Judges a salary of 1200 when they could render no services, and on those who proposed it, be the responsibility

Mr. Breck thonght in the circumstances of the country, the Judges would find reasons to be satisfied with the salary, and as there seemed to be a disposition in the parties to meet on the subject, he hoped it would be fixed at $1200 &c.

The amendment was adopted, Yeas 75, Nays 12

Mr. Chenowith was willing to reduce the salaries, but against repealing the act of last session; and must therefore vote against the bill.

The bill then passed yeas 53, Nays 37.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jas Allen, Bainbridge, Blackburn, Breck, Breckinridge, Brown, Bruce, Bruton, Cowan, Cox, Crittenden, Cunningham, Davis, Duke, Daulap, Dyer, Evans, Farmer, Ford, Gaines, Gibson, Gordon, Green, Grundy, Hansford Hanson, Hardin, Harvey Hutcheson, James, Logan, Marshall, Mayes; McConnell, Morris, New, Owings, Owsley, Reed, Skyles, Slaughter, Sterrett, Street, Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, Z Taylor, Timberlake, Thomasson, True, Turner, Underwood, Waddell, Walker, Wilson, A White, Woolson and Yantis—53.

Nays—Messrs. John J. Allin, Barbee, Carter, Clay, Chenowith, Coleman, Coombs, Daniel Elliston, Fletcher, Fulton, Hall, Haskin, Lackey, Lee, Martin, Maupin, M'Clanahan, Miller, M'Millan, Mullens, Napier Nuttall, Perrin, Porter, Prince, Samuel, Spalding, Stevens, Tarlton, Thomas, Wade, Ward, E. Watkins, Wilcoxen, Wingate and S. White—37.

Mr. McConnell offered resolutions calling on the Governor for information relative to the amount of public arms received from the General Government, and their distribution, which was adopted.

Mr Spalding asked leave to bring in a bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges Mr. Hardin moved to refer it to the committee for Courts of Justice. This motion was opposed by Mr. Spalding on the ground that he had promised his constituents to make this proposition; that he was not a lawyer but a farmer, and knew well what such men can make; and he thought $300 or $1000 a sufficient sum, especially since the currency in which they are paid has much appreciated. Messrs. Nutall and Hall hoped that the leave would be given without a reference, and were favorable to retrenchment and a reduction of salaries. Mr. Hanson was in favor of the reference. Mr Fletcher was opposed to it because he thought every man who was pledged to introduce any measure, ought to be allowed to do so. Mr. Green was in favor of the reference, because that committee is raised for the purpose of considering and maturing such subjects and thus expediting the business of the house &c.

The motion then prevailed, Yeas 50.

On motion of Mr Wade the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Yantis in the chair, and took up the bill to compel free persons of color to work on roads &c. On motion of Mr. Hardin it was so amended as to embrace slaves over 16 years of age. Mr. McClanahan moved to exempt all who furnished two hands, which was opposed by Mr. Chenowith, and adopted. Mr. Hall moved to exempt men over 50 years from acting as surveyors Mr McConnell moved 60 Mr Wingate moved that the committee rise for the purpose of referring the bill to a select committee, which prevailed.

TUESDAY, Nov 15.

Mr. Underwood from the judiciary committee, reported from the unfinished business of last session, a bill to add a part of Nicholas to Harrison county, which on motion of Mr. McClanahan was laid on the table.

Mr. U. also reported a bill repealing all laws requiring clerks to make out complete records Also a bill concerning the town of Henderson, which passed. Also a bill for the benefit of Eliza H. Yeacus. Also by resolution, against the petitions of Margaret Row, Peter Shull and Nicholas M. Andersons, all of which was concurred in, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. New to reverse it in relation to Anderson

Mr U also reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to give leave to introduce a bill to continue the law for the appointment of Commonwealth's attorneys. Mr. Hardin moved to reverse the report which motion prevailed.

Mr. U. also reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to consolidate the offices of county and commonwealth's attorneys which was concurred in.

Mr. U. Also reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to give leave to introduce a bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges Mr Spalding moved to strike out the word *inexpedient* and insert the word *expedient*.' Mr. Hardin moved to lay it on the table for the present which was opposed by Mr. Spalding, advocated by Mr Chenowith, and decided in the negative, Yeas 43 Nays 50. The question recurred on striking out 'inexpedient' and inserting expedient This motion was opposed by Messrs Green and Breck and advocated by Messrs Brown, Nuttall, Ward, Maupin, Spalding, Blackburn and Hardin. Mr. Underwood moved to amend the resolution so as to instruct the committee for Courts of Justice to introduce a bill reducing the salaries of the Circuit Judges to $1000. This was assented to by Mr. Spalding and advocated by Mr McConnell, and adopted by Yeas 53, Nays 11.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. U reported a bill to continue in force the law for the appointment of Commonwealth's attorneys.

All these reports came from the committee for courts of justice.

Mr Mayes from the committee of religion reported against the petitions of Nancy Hogan, Melinda Lawrence and Mary Vallandingham, for divorces, which was concurred in.

Mr. New from the committee on public lands reported a bill abolishing the office of Receiver of Public moneys west of Tennessee and assigning his duties to the surveyors of the several counties, and making some further modifications in the existing law

Bills reported. By Mr. Barbee a referred bill to increase the number of justices of the peace in certain counties. By Mr Slaughter, for the benefit of Jacob Renner, which passed. By Mr. Walker, a referred bill for the benefit of Richard Lewis dec'd.

Leave was given to bring in bills—On motion of Mr. Hardin for the benefit of I. C. Chenowith and others. Of Mr. Lackey for the benefit of Elisha Adkins. Of Mr. Ward, to organize the Kentucky enterprizing company. Of Mr Logan to revive a law relative to the Farmers and Mechanicks Bank of Shelbyville. Of Mr. Wilson, to give further time for winding up the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Russellville By Mr. Underwood, concerning the town of Bowling-green. By Mr. McMillan, to provide for disposing of lands reverted to the state for non-payment of the state price. Also, for the appointment of Trustees to Pikeville. Of Mr. James, for the benefit of the Soldier Creek Baptist Church. Of Mr. New, to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State

Mr. Turner offered a resolution instructing the committee for courts of Justice to equire into the expediency of authorizing executions to issue on delivery bonds, and of repealing the law requiring property to sell for three fourth of its value —adopted.

Mr Breckinridge moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further coosideration of the resolutions offered by him relative to the Governor's Message, which was done and they were laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hanson, the resolution for burning the Commonwealth's Bank notes, was taken up, and adopted without opposition.

Mr Morris offered a resolution instructing the committee for C of J. to enquire into the expediency of allowing creditors to relieve real property sold under execution for less than half its value, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Maupin, the bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution instructing the committee for C. of J. to enquire into the expediency of amending the champerty and forfeiture laws of two former sessions, and remitting forfeitures incurred under them, which was adopted

Mr Lee asked leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of summoning petit jurors, which was refused.

Mr. Mayes offered a resolution instructing the committee for C. of J. to enquire into the expediency of establishing a new judicial district west of the Tennessee river.

FROM THE COMMENTATOR.

COURT OF APPEAL—Occupant Law.

Thomas Bodley, Appellant vs. Cornelius Gaither Appellee.

Bodley having recovered a tract of land in the county of Mason, from Gaither, by a decree of the Circuit court of that county, Commissioners returned their report, shewing the value of the buildings; of the clearing and fencing done upon the land; of the land, itself in a state of nature; and of the rents and profits, per annum.

Bodley, by his counsel took exceptions to the report, and moved the court to quash it, upon four different grounds, in substance as follows: 1. Because (as he alledged, Gaither never had such title to the land as would authorize him to claim pay for improvements under the occupant laws. 2. That those laws were in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the compact with Virginia. 3. That the Commissioners had not reported under what law their report was made. 4. That the report was defective in not shewing the balance due Gaither, after deducting the rents.

It appears that Gaither had held the land deriving title under Herndon's patent, from the state of Virginia.

The Mason circuit court, the Hon Adam Beatty sole Judge, at August term 1823, overruled the exceptions to the report, and rendered judgment in favor of Gaither, for $603 90 the balance due by said report, after deducting rents for five years.

From that judgment Bodley appealed to this court. The cause was heard at October term, 1824 Wm T Barry for Bodley, J J Crittenden for Gaither.

The following are the assignment of errors, and briefs filed for the parties respectively.

ERRORS. "The said Thomas Bodley assigns for error, that the court below has given efficacy to, and enforced, some one or other of the enactions of the Legislature of Kentucky in favour of occupying claimants; whereas the said statutes, each & all are contrary to, and in violation of, the compact between the states of Virginia and Kentucky, in relation to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and contrary to the Constitution of the United States and therefore void"

'2d The said Gaither did not shew such title or case as to bring himself within the benefit of the provision of the statutes of Kentucky.'

'3d The Court erred in overruling the several exceptions to the report stated in the court below, and appearing in the bill of exceptions.'

BARRY, for app't.

BRIEF. 'Over and above the minor questions stated by exceptions to the report of the Commissioners the case presents two questions.

1st Whether the defendant Gaither produced such a title as would bring him within the provisions of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky.'

2d 'That the laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature of Kentucky, upon the subject of the occupying claimants are contrary to the compact between Virginia and Kentucky, and therefore contrary to the constitution of the United States and void.'

BARRY for Bodley.

NOTE.—The assignment of errors, and appellants brief, though bearing the name of Mr Barry are in the hand writing of George M Bibb Esq who is supposed to have appeared for Bodley in the place of Mr Barry.

BRIEF. 'Bodley having recovered a decree against Gaither for certain lands claimed and possessed by him, commissioners were appointed at the instance of the latter, to value the improvements &c, according to the occupying claimant laws of the state, and they on their report the circuit pronounced judgment in favor of the balance appearing in favour of Gaither, and to reverse that judgment the cause is prosecuted in this court by Bodley.

The principal questions, and the only ones presumed to be worthy of consideration, or invaded to be relied on by Bodley, are

1st Whether Gaither has such title, and presents himself in such an attitude as entitles him to the benefit of, and brings his case within the operation of the occupying claimant laws.

2d Whether those laws are constitutional and consistent with the compact with Virginia.

Bodley contends for the negative of both these propositions.—Gaither contends for the affirmative and insists that the judgment or decree of the circuit court is correct and ought to be affirmed.

CRITTENDEN, for Gaither.

At the present Term, on the 15th inst. Judge Owsley delivered the opinion of the court as follows.

BODLEY vs. GAITHER.

This is an appeal from a Judgment rendered by the court below, in favour of Gaither, upon a report made out by commissioners, under the act of the Legislature of this State that passed in 1812, concerning occupying claimants.

Two questions were made in argument by the counsel of Bodley.

1st That was intended, that the title produced by Gaither is not such as to bring his case within the provisions of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky.

2nd That the laws enacted by the Legislature of Kentucky upon the subject of occupying claimants are contrary to the compact between Virginia and Kentucky and therefore contrary to the constitution of the United states and void.

With respect to the first question, it is perfectly clear that the title produced by Gaither brings the case within the provisions of the law of this State concerning occupying claimants. The title of each party to this contest is derived under the land law of Virginia, and the title of both parties have their foundation of public record. To occupants having such a title, the provisions of the act of 1812 emphatically apply.

The second question has long since been decided by this court. Shortly after the passage of the act of 1812, its validity was drawn in question, and finally decided in the case of Fowler versus Hadbert, Spring term 1815, 4 Bibb 52. The provisions of the act of 1812 were, in that case, held not to be inconsistant either with the compact between Virginia and Kentucky, or the constitution of this State, or the United States. That decison has heretofore been considered by this court as having put at rest all questions as to the validity of the act. In the many cases which have since arisen under the act, and which have undergone the adjudication of this court, there has not escaped the slightest indication of a change of opinion. To the contrary, the validity of the act has been uniformly assumed, and its provisions enforced.

Aware that such had been the invariable decision of this court, it was not attempted by the counsel of Bodley to controvert the validity of the act by arguments drawn from the constitution of the United states, or the compact between the states of Virginia and Kentucky; but we were referred to the case of Green versus Biddle, and Wheaton, in which case the Supreme court of the United States adjudged the act of 1812 to be contrary to the compact between the states of Virginia and Kentucky, and in violation of the constitution of the United states; and it was contended, that the decision in that case was binding upon this court in the present case. That we should consider ourselves bound by the decisions of the supreme court in the United States, settling a construction of the constitution, or laws of the United States, in cases where the Supreme court possesses revising jurisdiction over the decisions of this court, we shall not pretend to controvert. But whether or not the present case, is one of that description, is unimportant in the present contest. For the case of Green vs Biddle was decided by three only of the seven judges that compose the Supreme court of the United States; and being the opinion of less than a majority of the Judges cannot be considered as having settled any Constitutional principle.—It would not, we apprehend, even in that court be considered conclusive in any subsequent case that may be brought before it. Without, therefore, intending to admit the binding force of that decision upon this court, if it had been the unanimous opinion of all the Judges composing the Supreme court, not leaving the effect of such a decision, if hereafter made, for future consideration, we have no hesitation, under the circumstances attending the case of Green vs Biddle, in not yielding to its authority.

With the highest respect for the opinions of the members of the court concerned in that opinion, therefore we must be permitted to say, that we still entertain the opinion, that the act of 1812, concerning occupying claimants, contains nothing incompatible with the constitution of the United States, or the compact with Virginia and Kentucky.

The Judgment must consequently be affirmed with cost and damages.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

KENTUCKY—STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

In this paper we have made several lengthy extracts from the message of the Governor of Kentucky to the legislature which convened at Frankfort on the seventh of this month. We have published those parts of Gov Desha's message, that our readers may be furnished with a correct view of the political dissentions which, for several years have distracted the councils & agitated the minds of the citizens of Kentucky. The present, it will be seen is likely to prove a very important legislative session. On the conciliatory measures which may be adopted by that body, the peace and prosperity of the state for years to come would seem to depend. Unless some compromise of the difficulties arising out of the old and new court questions should take place, the most unhappy issue is to be feared.

It is to be regretted that the dissentions now destroying the peace of a sister state, all originated from decisions of the courts of the United States, opposed to, and invalidating the statutes of Kentucky. We do not pretend to be competent to question the correctness of these decisions; but the present difficulties in Kentucky cannot too strongly impress on the minds of our state and federal legislators the impolicy and danger of encroachments. The line at which the constitutional power of the general government ends and state state sovereignty begins, cannot perhaps be so accurately defined as in all cases to be obvious and indisputable.

To insure perfect harmony the ground of collision should be carefully avoided and whenever existing laws necessarily lead to conflicting decisions of the federal and state judiciary, no sentiments of state pride or national supremacy ought to prevent a speedy correction of the error by a repeal or amendment laws, as the case may require.

Our own citizens in common with the people of Kentucky, at this time are deeply interested in the decision of the federal courts in relation to their power of prescribing the mode in which their judgments are to be enforced on execution. If any act of Congress vests our federal judiciary with such powers so important to the citizens, it demands the speedy and serious consideration of our national legislature. In pursuance of this decision, the judges of the Circuit and District courts of the United States in Kentucky have altered and promulgated their rules, by which the Marshal is required to sell landed property on execution to the highest bidder without any valuation and without regard to the execution laws of the state. The sudden and unexpected change of the course of proceedings on this subject, has very justly attracted the attention of the people of Kentucky and Ohio. Heretofore it had been the uniform practice in those courts to follow and be governed by the execution laws of the state in which the process was to operate. That practice it was generally believed was founded on the express provisions of the statutes of Congress. From what circumstances a change of this salutary practice has been deemed necessary, we are left to conjecture. Certainly if the power be unquestionable no rule of national policy or justice to individuals demanded the exercise of this extraordinary jurisdiction. But on the contrary, if the courts should persevere in the rules they have adopted on this subject, that perfect harmony so desirable between our state and federal authorities cannot be expected to exist. The paramount control over the soil and the power of prescribing the mode of its alienation whether by contract or operation of law forms the first and indisputable feature of sovereignty, and any infringement of this long established principle will ever create dissatisfaction, distrust and opposition.

Rules similar to those adopted in Kentucky, will probably be established for the regulation of process issued from the federal courts in Ohio, at their next term. But we hope our approaching state legislature will take the earliest opportunity of presenting this subject to Congress for their consideration. From that body the people of Kentucky cannot, we think fail to obtain redress and our citizens to find security against a threatening injury

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

It has been said that it often happens, that a looker on, perceives errors in the moves of superior players; this remark may be applied perhaps with some propriety to your measures in relation to the fiscal concerns of the commonwealth.

I perceive from the papers, that you have a measure before you, which provides for discontinuing the branches of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and appointing four agents to attend to the renewing of notes and making collections. I have enquired what is the object of this measure and am informed, that it is to diminish the expences of the institution and to wind it up, with a view to its discontinuance altogether. I have reflected on this subject, and fear that like the boy in the fable, you are killing the goose to get all the eggs at once. Will you not by this change, lose vastly more in the collection, than you will save in wages? You have now a cashier and clerk for each bank; that is twenty six agents on wages, besides about one hundred more in the character of directors who receive no recompense; yet with all these, you have some bad debts; how many more will you have if you reduce your number of agents to five! One hundred and twenty persons dispersed throughout the state must have a better opportunity of knowing the standing of the debtors than five can. At each succeeding meeting of the directory, as the notes are offered for renewal an enquiry is made into the situation of the debtors, and if any unfavourable change has taken place in their circumstances, the board requires additional security and in this way fortifies the debts. The number and dispersed location of the directors enables them to obtain early information of the death, removal or insolvency of any of the debtors, and steps are immediately taken to indemnify the bank. Could this be so well done by five agents, that is one agent for fifteen counties! Is it not practically impossible? It is answered that the experiment has been tried in the case of the Bank of Kentucky. What is the fact with respect to that Bank! I am informed that at Lexington there are not more than from thirty to fifty notes; if so, doubtless an agent does not experience much difficulty in watching over this number. But how many are there in the branch of the bank of the commonwealth at Lexington! I have been told that the report made to you a few weeks since shows a list of nine hundred, on these nine hundred notes there must be two thousand distinct names; then an agent should have a familiar knowledge of the condition of these two thousand persons; and that is not all he must also be equally well acquainted with the four or six thousand debtors in two or three other bank districts under his care. The situation of the two institutions is dissimilar, and I fear the step you are about to take is fraught with mischief. The bank is a project of the relief party; so far it has prospered; it has made for the state $300,000 clear of expence and it has at present few bad debts. If by any error committed by you, losses should be sustained you will have to bear the blame and odium.

It is doubtless proper to curtail the expences of the institution if practicable; and probably in some of the branches where there is little business done; that is where there are no deposits, the clerks might be discharged and progressively such of the branches as it may be proper to discontinue should be called in; but this must be done gradually; such great changes as that contemplated are dangerous.

I will now advert to the second object in view; that is your intention to collect in all the debts due the bank and to discontinue it. What is your motive for desiring to discontinue the operation of Banking! From the report just laid before you by the cashier of the Bank, it appears that the debts due to the institution amount to $2400,000 and those due from it to $1,460,000 leaving a balance of something like one million in favour of the Bank. Then so soon as the calls and discounts withdraw from circulation $1,400,000 of notes there will remain due by individuals to the bank $1,000,000 the accruing interest of which must be paid in specie, as there will be no other medium to make payment in. How long will it take to accomplish this! The notes of the bank are called in at the rate of twelve per cent on the original amount loaned which is about thirty four per cent per annum on the sum now actually due besides the current interest; this has hitherto been equal to and will continue to amount to $450,000 per year; add to this what will be paid in voluntarily and the amount which will be obtained from the Bank of Kentucky as dividends, then how will the case stand! In two years the calls and discount must amount to $900,000 and the voluntary payments and receipts from the Bank of Kentucky to 4 or 500,000 dollars more; so that in two years all the commonwealth notes will have disappeared from circulation, and it will be a specie paying bank with a capitol of upwards of a million of dollars. In that case would you go on and collect in this million also in gold and solver and deposit it in the treasury and close the business? What would you do with the money if you had it? *Would you again go into partnership with the shareholders of the bank of Kentucky?* I would suppose that you are tired of all partnerships between the state and individuals. What then; would you lay the money all out as fast as you get it in public works, roads, canals &c! Or would it be better only to lay out the annual interest! If so, then the next inquiry would be in what fund would you invest it so as to be secure and at the same time procure a good interest. Would you buy stock in the bank of the United States! Or would it not be just as well to have a bank of your own? If so, you now have the very thing you want, you have a bank of your own. But you say it is too much dispersed in its ramifications; then in that case gradually withdraw its superfluous branches and deposit your capitol in these commercial places where it can be actively and profitably employed: and where you can have the advantage of an extensive deposit. The benefit of a deposit is, that a certain proportion of the money left with you for safe keeping, can be used for banking purposes, that is in discounting bills of exchange and notes payable at distant places, at short dates. Thus this office could profitably employ the balance at Lexington subject to pay all the expences of the Bank there. And if receiving the deposit is productive of profit to the state and at the same time affords an accommodation to private individuals, certainly the practice should be continued.

Banking institutions are useful if rightly conducted, then legitimate ends is to promote commercial negotiations by discounting bills and notes founded on mercantile contracts. Where there are monied institutions to do this, usury is superceded, commerce rendered more active, and both the trader and agriculturist, are benefited. A million of capital could be used to four or five of the principal commercial places in the state, in this way to advantage. The Commonwealth has this money and it is more fit that the state should be the banker than private individuals or a private corporation. Chartered corporations are strongly tempted to commit fraud, the members are not individually liable for the debts of the corporation in case of failure. This circumstance holds out strong inducements to dishonesty. Two examples of no more, are furnished in the Western country, one in Kentucky and another in Missouri. Whilst the State is the only Stock holder, there can be no danger of insolvency, swindling, or loss; the Bank would enjoy public confidence, and afford great facilities to the citizens in monied negotiations offering them a safe depository for their funds and affording them opportunities of obtaining loans without going to Shavers and usurers.

Then suppose you arrange the funds of the State so as to have about five Banks, the expence would be perhaps $15,000. yearly and the annual nett profit at least 60,000 Dollars; that is estimating the capital at one million. I here suppose the nett profit to be six per cent, besides the expences, which could be very easily paid by the profit on the deposit; could you not do much good with sixty thousand dollars a year! It is, if I am not mistaken equal to half the regular expenditure of the government. Then for what purpose would you wind up this Bank and throw away this sixty thousand dollars yearly? You are reducing the judges salaries to save money; the consequence must be that you will get men into your judicial tribunals whose talents rise no higher than the rates of wages you give. Which is the greatest evil to have a judiciary composed of individuals who have not the confidence of the people, or a Bank? You are told that a Bank is so great an evil that you must give upsixty thousand dollars a year to get rid of it, and at the same time, that you should degrade the judiciary and consequently augment litigation to save 5 or 10 thousand dollars in the salaries of judges.—Banking when judiciously managed is beneficial It is better that the Commonwealth should be the Banker than a private corporation. You now have the Bank: it is to be sure too much extended; but you can circumscribe it, or draw into narrower bounds, and make it an instrument of great profit to the State and utility to the citizens; and then you will not be obliged to starve off your judges; but if you persist in your proposed measure you exemplify the anecdote of the Indian; if you give poor pay it will be poor preach too.

More than once perhaps, your predecessors have had to augment the salaries of the judicial corps, prospectively with a view to obtain better talents on the bench, and what motive you can have for reducing the salaries, it is difficult to conjecture, unless it be, that you go wrong that you may have the pleasure of getting right again.

But let me say a few words more on the subject of Banks. Wherever there is much dealing there must be Banking operations in some shape or other. In the Sea port towns the Shipper sells his Cargo on a credit of one, two, three or four months for notes or bills; it is necessary to set sail on his return voyage, and it becomes absolutely requisite that he should cash his bills, this must be done by a Banking establishment or private money Brokers. If by the former he probably pays no more than legal interest; but if he goes to a shaver he must bleed free.—A similar operation takes place with bills of exchange drawn in one town or country payable in another. In like manner commercial operations occur in this country the Shipper of produce draws bills on the eastern cities which he must have discounted; and the dealers in stock to be driven to the South are enabled to give better prices to the farmer by getting their paper discounted on fair terms.

This necessity for discounting bills or changing of money is not of modern invention, it was produced by the necessities of society early in the history of commerce, In Rome, Bankers were officers of the government, notaries acted as brokers, commission merchants, and money changers. Afterwards the free cities of Italy finding the necessity of institutions of this kind, it is said, first established banks as a place for a common deposit of money, and to negotiate bills of exchange About the year 1157, the bank of Venice was established, in which all commercial negotiations were required by law to be transacted, and it proved a source of great usefulness to the state and its citizens. In like manner the Genoese republic instituted a bank on the public revenue, which was found highly beneficial. At subsequent periods, the banks of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburgh, were, in like manner, founded on the funds of the public, and with equal utility, and shortly preceding the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Bank of England was incorporated, and this grand monied engine has contributed greatly to the power and splendour of Great Britain. Political economists in America have now become convinced that banks are indispensable to fiscal transactions, and after making the experiment of conducting the concerns of government without the aid of such an institution, they deemed it necessary to grant a second charter creating the present existing bank of the United States. Now I will not venture to say I like the plan of this institution entirely; because I am not satisfied with the policy of the government going into partnership with individuals; but I entertain no doubt of the utility of an establishment of the kind; and I am equally well satisfied that a similar institution should be erected in this state by the Commonwealth. Therefore, in whatever point of view I have been able to consider this subject, I cannot perceive the policy of destroying the Bank of the Commonwealth.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

LAW LECTURES.

J Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C Humphreys on equity & crime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and no other courts will be held

J BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept 30, 1825—39—tf

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Medium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44-tf.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1825.

An article in this days paper signed "*One of the people*," is not only worthy the notice of the Legislature, but of every citizen in the state;—If the bank is capable of producing a yearly revenue to the state of $60,000 under its present regulations, why change those regulations for others untried, and which may materially affect the nett proceeds? May a change not prove as fatal to the state as the death of the goose that laid golden eggs was to her owner? We say let the bank alone, and the time is not distant when its paper will become equal to gold and silver. Then and not till then ought the Legislature to change the present regulations materially.

By a gentleman who left Frankfort yesterday we are informed that the Senate have been occupied the whole of this week with their amendment to the Bill from the lower house to repeal the reorganizing law, and it was not expected the question would be decided untill to morrow.

After every effort made on the relief side of the question to bring about an honorable compromise has been rejected, can it be believed that *power* is not the object of the opposite party, and not the protection of the Constitution. It has never been denied, by any that the reorganizing law is constitutional, except so far as it has deprived the Judges of their offices; why then have not their friends invited them to resign and restore a broken Constitution, of the preservation of which they appear to be so extremely tenacious, especially when they are assured that the Judges on the opposite side will also resign.

SPAIN.

An article under the Grenada head dated September 10, says "Yesterday *were hanged the seven Freemasons who were caught in the Lodge in this city, in the act of receiving an apprentice.* The latter is sentenced to eight years imprisonment."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov 17 1825.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the report of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum of Lexington, submitted to the House of Representatives on the 17th inst be referred a joint committee of two from the Senate and four from the House of Representatives, with instructions to visit and inspect the condition of said institution, examine the accounts of the commissioners and make report; and that the committee also examine into and report to the Legislature the condition of Transylvania University, the state of her receipts and disbursements since the last examination made by the committee of the Legislature, and at any other period the committee may deem proper; and that they further report whatever they may think necessary, in relation to the government and situation of the institution.

EXPECTED NAVAL BATTLE.

From the following intelligence, extracted from a letter received in Washington, it would seem that an engagement between the Mexican and Spanish fleets was inevitable. We shall look with no little anxiety for further advices from that quarter:—

HAVANNA, Oct 29th

"The Sabine (Spanish) frigate, Commodore Laborde who sailed for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa last month, was dismasted on the 20th ult, and returned this morning under Jury masts with the officers, troops, money, &c. for the relief of the Castle. The Casildo and Arethusa frigates with two transports, who separated from the Sabine in the gale arrived off the Castle on the 6th inst. As soon as the Spanish fleet arrived in sight, the Mexican frigate and corvette weighed anchor and stood out to intercept them, and the Mexican gunboats were sent in pursuit of the transports. The Mexican frigate and corvette are new ships, just arrived from England, where they were built

The former mounts 56 guns, and the latter 23; both carry heavy metal, and are manned with British and American seamen; their commanders are British Post Captains of high standing in the British Navy and Smith who commands the frigate, is nephew of Sir Sidney Smith, The officers of a British brig that arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz got their vessel under way at the same time that the Mexicans sailed after the Spanish fleets, and lay to two hours to see the engagement but night coming on they stood on their course for this place. The Mexicans got the weathergage of the Spanish, and as, they are stronger, every thing is feared for their safety The gun boats were sent after the transports and held in reserve to aid the frigate and corvette. It is feared here that the first vessel from Vera Cruz will bring the news of the capture of the Spanish fleet and the surrender of the castle which will cut off forever all hopes of regaining that valuable country.

THE GREEKS.—By the Cherub, at Boston, the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser received the Oriental Spectator to the 29th of August, and a letter from a respectable source of Sept. 1 There seems to have been no substantial ground for the report of the fall of Missolonghi The Spectator which had often predicted the event, is silent upon the subject, and the letter above mentioned speaks thus:

"The Greek cause has again brightened up.—Candia has been very nearly all recovered from the Egyptians, & it was expected that the Turks would be obliged to shut themselves up in the fortress of Retimo, as the Greeks had taken Mount Ida, and most of the strong holds. An expedition had also sailed to destroy the fleet in Alexandria, which a report says had succeeded: Missolonghi has been relieved, and the Turks driven back with great loss; and in the Morea the Greeks have taken new courage, owing to the success in different parts and have begun skirmishes with Ibrahim Pacha."

A late account received at Trieste, and published there as late as the 21st of Sept, contains the following intelligence.

The Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores, from the Turks. The Turkish ships which are in the Gulf of Lapanto dare not stir out, fearing to be attacked by the Greek privateers.

Missolonghi is entirely free on the side of the sea but the blockade on the land side is not yet raised. Several combats have taken place, which terminated in favor of the Cross. Numerous corps of Guerillas threaten the rear of the army of Redschid Pacha. The Captain Pacha is gone to the Archipelago, where he has been followed by Miaulis and Sachturez.

An article from Constantinople of the 25th of August, speculates on the arrival of the American Squadron at Smyrna It says an Agent was landed there commissioned to demand the free navigation of the Mediterranean for American ships.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Nov. 10th.

Still later from France.—The Louis Captain Spring, arrived last evening in 26 days from Havre, brings French papers to the 12th ult inclusive,

Lafayette.—The *Constitutionnel*, in noticing the arrival of the General, at Havre, states that he was received there with *enthusiasm.*—There is nothing in the French papers which leads us to believe that the Government of France has taken any measure to prevent the expression of the sentiments of the people towards our late illustrious visiter.

Galignini's Messenger says, The American frigate which conveyed General Lafayette to Havre, saluted the forts of that place, which returned the salute by an equal number of guns—On the day after disembarking, the General departed for his country seat, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of young men of the principal families of the town and its environs.

WASHINGTON.

A memorial is signing in the District of Columbia, to be presented to the President, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mount Vernon, to be deposited at the Capitol, and for the erection of a monument to his memory.

BOSTON STATESMAN.

The emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to declare war against those, among the powers of Europe, who do not keep Consuls at his Court. ID.

An article in the Courier Francais alledges that Mexico and France had eventually exchanged resident commercial agents.

An order in Council had been sent to the London Custom House, to stop the clearance of any vessel for the Mediterranean having arms and ammunition on board. IB.

CLERICAL JOKE.

Dr Griffin, celebrated for orthodox and hot preaching, happening one morning to take breakfast with some of the more liberal creed, remarked that the coffee had a singular taste. The rest of the company could discover nothing but the flavour of the bean. The Doctor once more applied his gustatorics, and was sure it had the 'taste of sulphur.' 'I expect,' facetiously retorted his brother in black, 'that the coffee is good enough, but you have not got the taste out of your mouth since last Sunday.'

GRATITUDE.

He that preaches Gratitude, pleads the cause both of God and man; for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious. There is a strong delight in the very purpose and contemplation of it, as well as in the action. When I can say to myself—"I love my benefactor," what is there in this world that I would not do to oblige and serve him? When I have not the means of a requital, the very meditation of it is sufficient.

INGRATITUDE.

Among all the vices cherished in the human breast, none are more shameful than ingratitude. Nature itself abhors this disgraceful crime. The ungrateful is ever ready to receive the benevolent benefactions of others, without ever once reflecting on the obligations, or to make the least return; and some will go so far as to smile at the misfortunes of their benefactors.

Intemperance drives *wit* out of the head, *money*, out of the pocket, *wine*, out of the bottle *elbows* out of the coat, and *health* out of the body.

THE "ANCIENT DOMINION."

During the civil war between Charles the First and Parliament, Richard Lee and Sir Walter Berkeley, being royalists, kept Virginia to its allegiance, so that, after the death of the king, Cromwell was obliged to send some ships of war and troops to reduce it. Berkeley and Lee, not being able to resist this force, but yet refusing allegiance to Cromwell, brought the commander of the squadron to a treaty, in which Virginia was styled an "*independent dominion.*" This treaty was ratified in England, as made with an independent state. While Charles the Second was at Breda, in Flanders, Richard Lee hired a Dutch ship, and went over to the king, to know whether he could protect this colony, if it returned to its allegiance to him:—but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell. Upon this event, he, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles proclaimed "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia," two years before he was restored to the throne of his ancestors: In gratitude for his loyalty, after the restoration, Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam." After the union of England and Scotland, the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, &c. with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam." The author has in his possession an old volume of Colonial Laws of Virginia, printed in England, in the title page of which is a representation of the arms of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia quartered, with the motto "En dat Virginia quartam." Hence the title of "Ancient Dominion" has been given to Virginia.—*Encyclopædia Britannica, article "Virginia."*

JUNIUS, HORNE TOOKE AND WILKES.

"In my humble opinion," says the author of Lacon, "the talents of Junius have been over rated. Horne Tooke gained a decisive victory over him; but Horne was a host, and I have heard one who knew him well, observe, that he was a man who felt nothing and feared nothing; the person alluded to above, also informed me that Horne Tooke on one occasion wrote a challenge to Wilkes, who was then sheriff of the county of Middlesex. Wilkes had signalized himself in a most determined affair with Martin, on account of No. 45, in the True Briton, and he wrote Horne Tooke the following laconic reply to the challenge. "Sir, I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life, but as I am at present high sheriff for the city of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attending you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it, that you shall have no ground to complain of my endeavors to serve you." Probably it was about this time that Horne Tooke, on being asked by a foreigner of distinction, how much reason an Englishman might venture to write without being hanged, replied, that he could not inform him just yet, but that he was trying. But to return to Junius. I have always suspected that those letters were written by some one who had either apostatized from the principles, which they contain, or who had been induced from mercenary and personal motives to advocate them with so much asperity, and they were not avowed by the writer, merely because such an avowal would have detracted more from his reputation as a man than it would have added to his fame as an author."

COMFORTABLE NEWS.

The instances of good fortune, to the typographical fraternity, are so very uncommon, that we hail them with pleasure, wherever we meet with them. Mr S Green, the worthy editor of a paper in New-London, a son of the Old Dominion, advertises for a "Mr. Thomas Every, a printer, formerly of Grofon, in Connecticut, who has long been absent from his friends, and when last heard from, was in distress." But "property has lately been bequeathed to him, sufficient to make him comfortable through life, if he is living." Mr G therefore appeals to the humanity of his brethren of the type, to give him information—if alive" We have no acquaintance with Mr Every, but should be very happy if this hasty paragraph could apprize him of his good fortune.—RICHMOND COMPILER.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN SQUARE.

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: *SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;*

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—*ALSO,*—

GROCERIES.

TEA,	RICE,	MUSTARD,
COFFEE,	PEPPER,	INDIGO,
SUGAR,	ALSPICE,	STARCH,
CHOCOLATE,	HONEY,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	CINNAMON,	SOAP,
FIGS,	SALTS,	CANDLES,

Spanish and Common *CIGARS,*
TOBACCO,
Spermacetti *OIL* for *LAMPS,*
London Madeira, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Bounce, two kinds,
French Brandy,
RUM,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUORS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at its September Term 1825, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Edmund P. Ware is Complainant and Hawes Graves &co are defendants, we the Commissioners appointed by said decree, Will at the place of residence of said Hawes Graves, near Shoot's Tavern, on the 19th day of January next, expose to public sale for lawful money and to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months; (the purchasers to give *bond* with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; which *bonds* are to have the force of Replevin bonds.) 13 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Six Horses, one Mule and three Colts, five Cows and three Calves, forty Sheep, fifHogs, crop of forty acres of Corn, all the Wheat, Rye Oats, Hemp and Tobacco, on the premises of said H. Graves one Waggon and gear, one Dig and Harness, all the Farming Utensils, four Beds, four Bedsteads and Furniture, one Clock, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one set of Madison Tables and Table furniture, ten Chairs, five Trunks, one Cupboard, and all the Kitchen furniture. Also a Stud-horse, called Young Eagle, which will be sold on a Credit of 12, 18, and 24 months—All sums under twenty dollars to be paid in hand.

W. HAYES.
JOSEPH GRAVES.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Dec. 1st, 1825—48—6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in a street of Lexington on the 17th inst a

Black Mare,

with a very long tail 4 years old last spring, about fifteen hands one inch high, has a white spot on her right jaw, and some white behind the ears; trots naturally: she had on a saddle and bridle. A reward of $10 will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare saddle and bridle either to John Getor or Archibald Campbell Lexington.

SILAS LAVER

Nov. 28th 1825.—48-3t*

STOLEN

OUT of the passage of Mr. James Brooks's house in Lexington, on the evening of Wednesday last, the following articles viz. A pair of Saddlebags about half worn, with my name written on the underside of the sweat strap, which I expect is pretty dim; they contained two cotton shirts marked W. M. S. one linen do: ruffled, one striped Marsellles vest; one black silk do. one pair mixed yarn and cotton Socks; one pair white yarn do. very fine; one pair mixed yarn mittens, lined with white wool; one black lutestring dress with false sleeves of plain black satin; one white jaconette robe, false sleeves, trimmed with thread lace; one fine India grass pocket handkerchief, with other articles of clothing: Four books to wit: The Beauties of Shakespeare bound in gilt leather: The Humourist also in gilt leather: Johnson's Poems and Hawley's Tour. A reward of Five dollars will be given for the recovery of the above articles.

W. M. SUDDUTH.

Dec. 2d. 1825—48-3t

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

OYSTERS

for Sale prime Fresh Oysters
50 boxes Spanish Cigars, of superior quality
4 cases Sachmeridine's elastic waterproof Gentlemen's and Youth's HATS,
With a variety of other articles, for sale very low for Cash. CHS. CUMMENS,
Main street, next Mrs. Keen's Hotel
Dec 2d 1825 48—3t

New and Seasonable

GOODS.

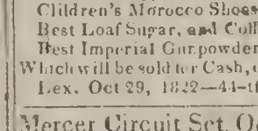
Wm. Leavy & Son

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE

Rendering their assortment very complete which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash at wholesale or retail.

Lexington 18th. November. 1825.—46-3t.



COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof.

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms. JOH BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,	assorted
Castoets and Satinetts,	do.
Rose Blankets,	do.
3 & 4 Point,	do
Twilled and Plain Bombazetts,	
Plain and Striped Jeconetts,	do.
Cambrick & Mulmul Muslins,	do.
Italian, Mantua & Naokeen Crapes,	do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,	
Blue, buff and light coloured fancy Prints,	
Dark, and colonred Ginghams,	
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings,	
Best Sea Island Shirting,	
Best steam loom, do.	
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose,	
Single and double seal Morocco Shoes,	
Misses Morocco Slippers,	assorted,
Valentia Slippers,	do.
Children's Morocco Shoes,	do.
Best Loaf Sugar, and Coffee,	
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea,	

Which will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms

Lex. Oct 29, 1825—44-tf.

Mercer Circuit Set. October Term 1825

John Hanly Comp't against William Lewis Def't } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revisor herein against Nimrod Manyfee Ex'r or Adm'r of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manyfee is no Inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainants Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manyfee do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainants Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calender months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste,

PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C.

November 25 1825—47-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 2d. day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—

By order,

M. T. SCOTT, *Cash'r.*

Nov. 24th 1825—47-5t.

By the Governor of Kentucky, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. SOLOMON P SHARP, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction:

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him.—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor:

J. C PICKETT, Sec'y. 47-6w

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie,
Six hundred, and all over at 1-3 specie,

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Lockhart & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the Cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington Oct. 15th 1825—41-tf.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF

CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.
NOS. 28, 24, 1.
Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.
NOS. 14, 8, 20.
Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.
NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of ticketts to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLALS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29,*

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20,

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28,

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29,

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,

20 DOLLARS, each to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14; 8, 20, or 14, 20,

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 84 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28,

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14, No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

☞ Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS. No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS,

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1	PRISE OF		$2000	IS	$2000
1	"	"	500	"	500
1	"	"	500	"	500
1	"	"	280	"	280
20	"	"	100	"	2000
20	"	"	50	"	1000
80	"	"	10	"	800
760	"	"	4	"	3040
884 PRIZES,		-	-	-	$10,120
1140 BLANKS,					-
2024 TICKETS, AT $5,			-		$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determind their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to	$2000.
The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to	500
That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to	500
And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to	280
Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to	100
Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to	50
All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to	10
And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to	4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price. [FIVE DOLLARS.] until the 25th inst—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

☞ It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

49—tf *J. M. PIKE, Agent.*

*Paid to Mr Vance, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Journeymen Printers.

WE wish to employ immediately Two or Three Journeymen Printers to work at book work. The best wages will be given.

Knoxville Register Office.
Knoxville, Tenn. Oct. 7, 1825.

POET'S CORNER.

The following song was written for the occasion and sung at the twenty-third anniversary of the PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, on the 5th. of November 1825.

SONG.

TUNE—*Anacreon in Heaven.*

When darkness and gloom overshadowed the earth
And science & learning were *bound up* with errors,
Superstition, with all his pale *minions* came forth
To chain down the mind by the force of his terrors.
And hovering in air,
He threw from his car,
Accurs'd desolation o'er the nations afar,
Till our art in its brightness burst forth on the world
And the demon of night from dominion was hurl'd.

Tho' fearful and long was the despot's wild reign
When reason was made to bow down to his power
And genius had sunk 'neath the weight of the chain
Which direful oppression compell'd her to wear;
Whilst frequently moans,
And agonized tones,
Were heard to escape from her suffering sons—
Yet our art in its brightness burst forth on the world
And the demon of night from dominion was hurl'd.

O'er yon dark expanse, see a faint glimm'ring light
Now it shines—now we fear the bright spark is decaying;
But again with new strength, it shines out on our sight,
The vestments of darkness around it displaying.
See—the beams of this light,
Increasing in height,
Expel from his throne the dark god by their might,
'Twas our art, in its brightness, that shone on the world,
And the demon of night from dominion was hurl'd.

Now wide over earth, its mild influence is shed,
And the mind is released from the thraldom that bound it;
Superstition's dark gloom from its presence has fled,
And the pure light of reason has sprung up around it.
O! may it endure,
Till the most distant shore,
Is free'd from the chain, which in slavery it wore
And our art in its brightness illume all the world,
And the demon of night from dominion be hurl'd.

LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior *Blue, Black*, and *Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VEST PATTERNS:* together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia, and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell their above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

☞Two or three Journeymen wanted.

October 3, 1825—40-tf.

MURDER.

1000 *Dollars Reward.*

RESOLVED, by the Trustees of the Town of Frankfort, that, feeling a deep regret in common with the citizens of Frankfort, at the melancholy assassination of their late fellow-citizen, Col. SOLOMON P SHARP, and for the purpose of apprehending the monster who commited the diabolical act, on Sunday night the 6th inst, at his own house, they hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Commonwealth's paper, to be paid on the safe delivery in any Jail, so that the person may be delivered to the officers of justice in this place.

DANIEL WEISIGER, Ch'm.
G. E. RUSSELL,
THOMAS LONG,
JAMES SHANNON,
JAMES DOWNING,
JOHN LEONARD,
JOHN WOODS.

N. B. The murderer was heard to state to Col. Sharp that his name was John A Covington, and he was observed to be a tall man dressed in dark clothes.

November 7, 1825.—45 6w

☞ The Editors of the Reporter and Gazette at Lexington, of the Gazette and Advertiser at Louisville, of the Herald at Bardstown, and of the Messenger at Russellville, are requested to insert the above six weeks and forward their accounts to the trustees for payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an interlocutory Decree made at the February term 1825, and amended at the September term 1825, in the Fayette circuit court wherein William Corbin is complainant, and William Palmatier, defendant. I shall on Monday the 11th day of December 1825 at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. proceed to sell the mortgaged lot, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months (purchaser giving bond and security;) the bond to be discharged in notes on the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky. The lot is described, as designated by the letter A in the plott of the town, binding on Short street 17 poles and running back 40 poles being part of a four acre lot and adjoining the lot of Mrs Parkers at the lower end of the town, and nearly opposite to the Baptist grave yard. Title indisputable.

GEORGE W. MORTON.
Commissioner

Nov 2 1825—44-tds.

Fresh Bread.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has removed his stand to James Hamiltons white house on upper street, where he means after a long sufferage under a Chronic disease to carry on the Baking Business in all its Branches—Customers at all times can be furnished with Bread of every description, hoping the public will give him their patronage which will be gratefully acknowledged by

JOHN A. SMITHERS.

November 25th 1825—47-2t.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LEXINGTON *HOPE FOUNDERY.*

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME few days ago a person brought to the Subscriber a number of his change tickets to receive Commonwealth paper, in the package there was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, although they had the same Stamp as the genuines but the signature is very badly imitated and easily detected, those I refused to pay but gave the person the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones and returned to him the Counterfeits;

Those same persons, though they know the said tickets were counterfeited, have still thrown them again into circulation spreading the report that I did not redeem my tickets any longer and that before long, I would fail; It is not certainly for the sum of 120 Dollars which is the whole amount that I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of so mean an action;

And in order to convince the public of the wickedness of those persons, I promise a reward of $10, to any one who will produce the author of such a calumny.

JOHN DEVERIN.

October 28 1825—43-tf

State of Kentucky.

Madison Circuit Set September Term, 1825.

Green Clay Complainant
against
Samuel Estil & others Def'ts. } In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Colston and Ann his wife, James Brown John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee James Acklin and Melacred his wife, Edmund P Lee Baldwin M Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Lacefer and Catharine his wife, William Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainants Bill and amended Bills that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised Newspaper printed in this state, for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test,

DAVID IRVINE, Clk. M. C. C.

Sept. 19, 1225—45-9w

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Set. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant
Against
Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts } In Chancery.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Lyall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long, William Long, Nicholas Laug and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court——It is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainants Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of his order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test

45 9w DAVID IRVINE Clk. M C C.

Sept. 19· 1825.—45-9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Comp't.
against
Thomas Moore Def't. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainants bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy Teste,

A. GARRETT. d. c f. c. c.

Oct. 14th 1825 41 9w*

☞BOARDING.

A few genteel boarders can be accomodated, with diet, lodging, firewood and candles, at $3 specie, per week. Apply to Mrs. N. Prentiss on Main-Street, four doors below the Post Office.

Lex. Nov 3, 1825—3t.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the Cross-Plains and the country adjacent thereto, that he has opened a New Grocery Store in the house lately occupied by Mr William Nicholas as a Store; he will keep a constant supply of GROCERIES, TIN-WARE, and QUEENSWARE which will be sold as low as they can be had in Lexington.

He will barter for Hogs' Lard, Feathers, or Beeswax

Cross-Plains, October 27th, 1825—44-tf.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake.

TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

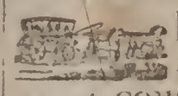
low for Cash, and also a few setts of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from *Philadelphia* and *New York*, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELISSES. He has brought with him from Mr WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29-6m

MARNIX VIRDEN,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825. -30-tf

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 —12-tf

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

☞These Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the Subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf.

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'Clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. PUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. *Dean.*

Oct 31, 1825—44-tf.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Bartholomew Blunt, Comp't.
against
Edmund B. Pearson, Def't. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the Complainant—It is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) does appear here on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy—Teste,

THOS. BODLEY, c f c c.

39—3m

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

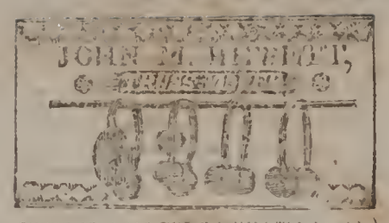
LAW NOTICE.

Robert J Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS

Lexington, April 6, 1284—15-tf.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HALL.)

Now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the cricket when
The newly invented and much approved double headed steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, no
Trusses for children of all ages
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russic Drilling Riding Girdles with and without springs and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers
Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-tf

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND,

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper market house.

Lexington, May 10th 1824—20-tf

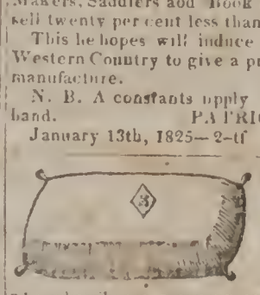
Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

he has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale. J. T.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sort's of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

☞Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6.—tf.

Soap Grease and Ashes.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825.—30-tf.

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land Terms can be made very favorable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73-tf

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES of OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK Please apply at the LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 21 1825—6-tf.

LJ MOTT'S

COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leaning to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in *Spasmodic Asthma* it is singularly efficacious A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops,

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Mr. J Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] *January* 14th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a steel or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland——PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo——O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus——GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnatti—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.——and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near *Harrodsburgh, Ky.* and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825—19—tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS Imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Queen's and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing:

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do do. do.
Plates Puffers & Muffins,
do Oval Dishes,
do Covered do. very handsome,
do Soup Tureens
do Sauce do
do Bakers and Nappies,
do Mugs and Pitchers,
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do Tea cups and Saucers &c &c.
Gold Band tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825. 19-tf.

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts. his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court Lex July 15, 1825—28-tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, *Late of Wheeling, Va.*

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and-a-half cents notes Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN M. McCALLA,

WILL practice LAW in the Circuit Courts of Fayette and Jessamine Counties, and in the County Court of Fayette. His office is kept on Short Street opposite Col. Owing's Iron Store, in the room lately occupied as a Medical Shop by Dr. Warfield.

Lex. Sept. 20th 1825.—38-6m